

Service Definition







Objectives

- At the end of this session you should have a good understanding of:
 - The main technologies and tools for creating services
 - Approaches for service definition
 - Best practise







Contents

- WSDL and Schema
- Tools
- Building re-usable services
- Iteration
- Coarse-grained versus fine-grained
- Exercise







Exercise



Discussion

What is a Service Definition?







What is a service definition?

- What does it do?
- Where is it?
- Who owns and runs it?
- Is it going to be up on Monday?
- What do I have to do to use it?
- How much does it cost?







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Web Services Description Language

- **WSDL**
 - Currently used version 1.1
 - Recently 2.0 made available
- Focuses on:
 - What the messages are
 - Schema
 - How they flow (in, in-out, etc)
 - Message Exchange Pattern

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- Where they are
 - Endpoint URLs









Abstraction

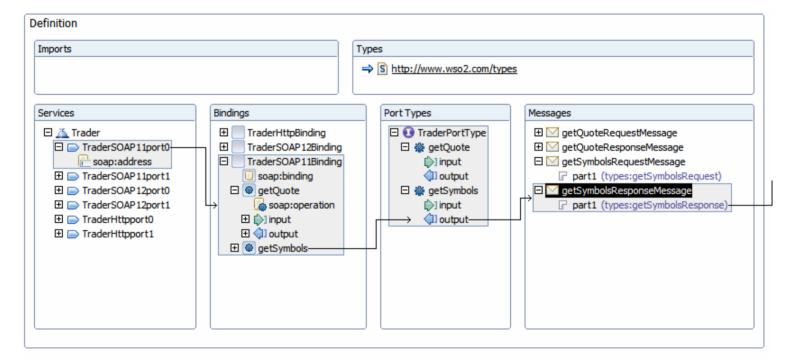
- WSDL splits into:
 - Interface / PortType
 - The abstract interface
 - The Binding
 - The mapping into SOAP or XML/HTTP (or +++)
 - The port
 - The actual endpoint or location







Graphical view of WSDL

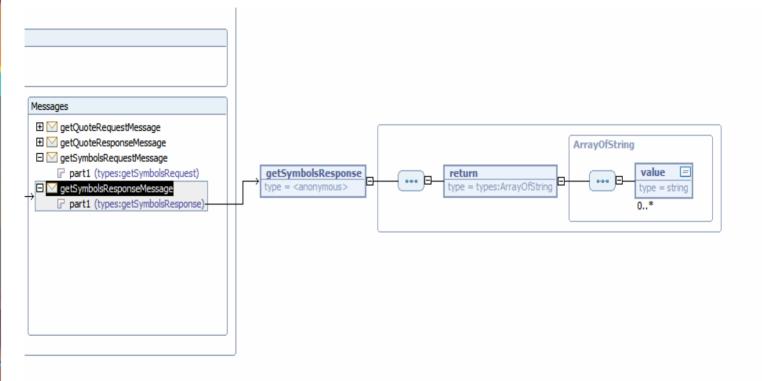






"For over 17 years, ISS high quality businessaligned solutions on time and on budget... meeting or exceeding customer

WSDL link to Schema









WSDL type definitions

<wsdl:types>

<schema>

<element name="getQuoteRequest">

. . .

</element>

</schema>

</wsdl:types>







A simple schema







Schema

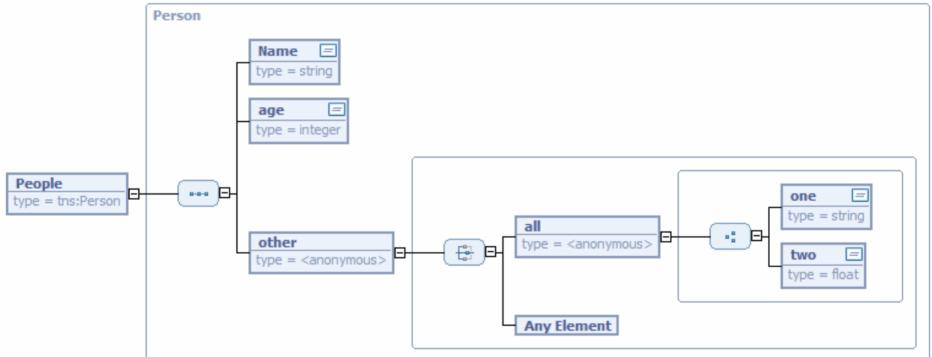
- Simple types
 - e.g: integer, decimal, string, short, time, unsignedLong, date, any, hexBinary
- ComplexTypes
 - Named or inline
 - sequence, choice, all
- Multiplicity
 - 0..1,1..1,etc







Graphically











Messages

```
<wsdl:message
name="getQuoteRequestMessage">
        <wsdl:part
            element="types:getQuoteRequest"
            name="part1" />
            </wsdl:message>
```







PortType

- <wsdl:portType name="TraderPortType">
 - <wsdl:operation name="getQuote">
 - <wsdl:input
- message="types:getQuoteRequestMessage" />
 - <wsdl:output
- message="types:getQuoteResponseMessage" />
 - </wsdl:operation>
- </wsdl:portType>







Bindings

transport="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/http" />
<wsdl:operation name="getQuote">

</wsdl:operation>

</wsdl:binding>







Service and Ports

location="https://localhost:9443/axis2/services/Trader" />
 </wsdl:port>
</wsdl:service>







Where do you find WSDLs?

- ?wsdl
- Email, Web page, etc
- xmethods.net
- wsdlicio.us
- Registry
- UDDI directory, if you have to







Tools

- Eclipse Web Tools project
 - Includes Schema and WSDL editors
 - Free
- Altova XMLSpy
 - Wide ranging XML tool
- Microsoft VisualStudio
- IBM Rational Architect
- + lots more

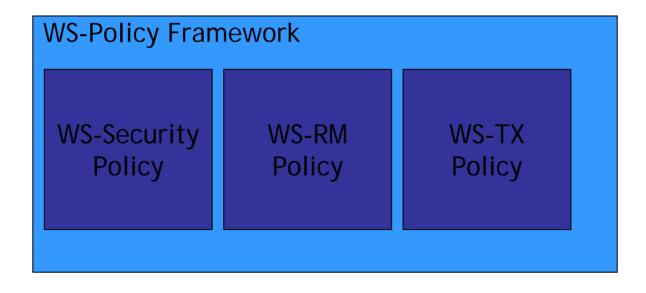






Web Services Policy

- Captures the requirements and capabilities of the service
- Usually QoS, but a flexible model









WS-PolicyFramework

The outer model that holds the specific statements

```
<wsp:Policy>
  <wsp:ExactlyOne>
    <sp:Basic256Rsa15/>
    <sp:TripleDesRsa15 />
    </wsp:ExactlyOne>
</wsp:Policy>
```





Slide: 22



WS-Policy

- wsp:Policy
 - The root document
- wsp:ExactlyOne
 - Must support one of the children
- wsp:All
 - Must support all the children







Now you know...

- How to define services
- But What should you define?







Service Definition is hard

- Services need to be
 - Re-usable
 - Self-contained
 - The right level of granularity







Granularity

- Fine-grained
- Are you exposing services or the internals of your application?
- Often the result of taking existing APIs and "service-enabling" them
- Coarse grained
- Generally considered better
- But can be too big
 - Require too much data passed in every request
 - Need to be useful in your enterprise







Exercise



Discussion

What kind of Granularity are the interfaces you expose to other organizations?







Bottom-up modelling

- Take existing code and expose as services
- Unlikely to expose re-usable services
 - Because the existing code was designed to be used within the application
- Quick way to get started







Top-down modelling

- A major undertaking
- Requires a good understanding of the business and business processes
- Various methodologies exist:
 - IBM's SOMA Service Oriented Modeling Architecture
 - Based on a very high level business analysis
 - Refined down to processes and services
 - A simpler approach is BPEL process modeling and evolve the service definitions from the processes
- If this is a long process it may be counterproductive







Iteration

- Especially valuable when starting on SOA
 - Allows quick and simple first steps
 - Typically update service definitions as new users come on board
- Requires the right approach and attitude!
 - As well as the right infrastructure to support versioning and routing







Summary

- From an architect's perspective, getting the Service Definitions right is key
- WSDL and Schema are widely adopted
- Policy adds a richer approach







Resources

- http://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl
- http://www.w3.org/XML/Schema
- http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/library/ws-polfram/



